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is affirmed in that *Letter* about the *time* and *place* of the *Conception* of that Transfusing design; and intimated to the Curious, that how long soever that Experiment may have been *conceived* in other parts (which is needless to contest) it is notorious, that it had its *birth* first of all in *England*; some Ingenious persons of the *Royal Society* having first started it there, several years ago, (as appears by their *Journal*) and that dextrous Anatomist, D. *Lower*, reduced it into practice, both by contriving a method for the Operation, and by successfully executing the same: wherein he was soon overtaken by several happy Trials of the skilful hand of D. *Edmund King*, and others, encouraged thereunto by the said Society; which being notified to the world *Numb.* 19. and 20. of these *Transactions*, *Print-Novem.* 19. and *Decemb.* 17. 1666; the Experiment was, soon after that time, heard of to have been tried in forein parts, without hearing any thing then of its having been *conceived* ten years ago.

An account of some Experiments of injecting Liquors into the Veins of Animals, lately made in Italy by Signior Fracassati Professor of Anatomy at Pisa.

1. Having infused into the *Jugular* and *Cervical* Vein of a Dog some *Aqua fortis* diluted, the Animal died presently; and being opened, all the blood in the Vessels was fixed, but that in the guts not so well. It was also observed, that the great vessels were burst, perhaps by an effort of Nature; even as in the greatest part of those that die of an *Apoplexy*, the vessels of the Lungs are found broken. Upon which Experiment the Author maketh these Reflections: *First*, That an *Apoplexy* being often caused by a like Coagulation of the blood (as hath been observed by the opening, made of sundry persons, who died of that distemper) it might be cured by a timely infusing some *Dissolvent* into the veins. *Secondly*, That it is likely, that that useful secret, by which Monsieur *de Bills* dissected Animals without any effusion of blood, consists in some such Infusion.

2. There was afterwards infused into another Dog some *Spirit of Vitriol*, which had not so present an effect; for the Animal complained a great while, and foam'd like *Epilepticks*, and had its respiration very thick; and observing the beating of his breast, one might easily judge, the Dog suffered much: who dying at last, his blood was found fixed in the veins, and grumous, resembling soot.

3. Then there was injected into a Dog some *Oyl of Sulphur*: But he died not of it, though this Infusion was several times tried upon him, And
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the wound being closed, and the Dog let go, he went into all the corners of the Room searching for meat, and having found some bones, he fell a gnawing of them with a strange avidity, as if this Liqueur had caused in him a great appetite.

4. Another Dog, into whose veins some *Oyl of Tartar* was injected, did not escape so well: For he complained much, and was altogether swoln, and then died. Being opened, the Spectators were surpris'd to find his blood not curdled, but on the contrary more thin and florid than ordinary; which seems to hint, that a too great fluidity of the blood, as well as its Coagulation, may cause death.

An Account of some Discoveries concerning the Brain, and the Tongue, made by Signior Malpighi, Professor of Physick in Sicily.

1. He pretends to have discovered, that the Exterior and softer part of the *Brain*, doth not cover only the *Corpus callosum*, as hath been believed hitherto, but is also inserted into it in many places. He hath also observed, That the *Corpus callosum* is nothing but a Contexture of small *Fibres*, issuing from the *Medulla Spinalis*, and terminating in the said Exterior part of the Brain. And these *Fibres*, he saith, are so manifest in the *Ventricles* of *Fishes* brains, that when they are looked through they represent the figure of an Ivory Comb.

2. The *Use*, which he ascribes to the Brain, is much different, he saith, from what hath been assigned to it hitherto. He pretends, that as half, or at least, a third of the blood of an Animal is convey'd into the Brain, where yet it cannot be consumed, the finest *Serum* of this blood is filtrated through the exterior part, and then entering into the *Fibres* of the brain, is thence convey'd into the *Nerves*: which he affirms to be the reason, that the Head is so often found full of water, when the Brain hath received a wound, or an alteration by some distemper.

3. He hath taken a particular care of examining the *Optique Nerve* in divers Animals, it being one of the most admirable productions in the Brain. Having therefore among other *Fishes* dissected the head of a *Xiphias* or *Sword fish*, who hath a very big eye, he hath not observed any considerable cavity in the *Optique Nerve*, nor any *Nervous Fibres*; but found, that the middle of this Nerve is nothing else, but a large Membrane folded according to its length in many doubles almost like a *Fan*, and invested by the *Dura Mater*. *Eustachio* a famous Anatomist, had written something of this before, but obscurely, and without mentioning the Animal, wherein he had made this observation.